Some EPA Perspectives: Wetlands/Section 404

Ninth Regional Wetlands and Water Resources Meeting

Kansas City, Missouri

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The Challenge

- Increase the quantity and quality of the nation's wetlands
 - No overall net loss in the regulatory program
 - 100,000 acre annual net gain by 2005
- Prevent degradation of remaining wetlands from pollution, hydrological modification, invasive species, habitat fragmentation
- Restore the quality of wetlands
- Protect and restore streams and other open waters

Our Wetlands Tool Box

- Regulatory
- Science
- State, Tribal & Local
- Wetlands Monitoring
- Outreach

- Restoration
- Planning
- Incentives
- Acquisition

The 100,000 Acre Net Gain Formula

125,000 acres agricultural gain (WR) plus 40,000 acres gain (other federal programs) plus 35,000 acres in non-federal programs minus 100,000 acres annual loss rate equals 100,000 acres net gain

EPA's Current Priorities

- Improving the success rate of compensatory mitigation
- Developing wetlands monitoring programs
- Increasing protection for vulnerable waters

What does "priority" mean to EPA

- Is essential to meet our goals
- EPA's role is important
- EPA's attention can have a good payback
- Merits investment of resources

Improving Success Rate of Compensatory Mitigation

- NAS and GAO Studies
- Setting priorities (e.g., landscape profiling, community visioning)
- Building institutional capacity
- More accountability
- Adaptive management
- Evaluation and feedback

Wetlands Monitoring

- Developing a strategy
- Developing the methods
- Building monitoring programs
- Connecting to remediation programs

Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM)

- Best practices guide for water quality monitoring and assessment
- Methodologies for assessing WQS attainment based on chemical, physical, biological and habitat data
- Monitoring design
- Appendix: Elements of comprehensive State monitoring and assessment programs
 - Monitoring strategies for monitoring ALL waterbodies
 - " Annual work plans identifying when addressing unassessed waterbodies

Addressing Vulnerable Waters

- Narrow regulatory gaps (e.g. SWANCC and Tulloch)
- Ensure correct jurisdictional calls
- Build support for protecting isolated waters
- Improve cumulative impact assessmenr Develop programs to protect and restore non-404 waters

Broader Tools: Regulatory

- Policing the (b)(1) Guidelines
- Compliance/enforcement
- Interagency relations
 - Corps projects
- Mining
- Nationwides and other general permits
- 404/Swampbuster

Broader Tools: State/Tribal/Local

- Section 404 assumption
- State Program General Permits
- Section 401 programs
- Smart Growth
- Core Elements
- Target funds to priorities

Broader Tools: Science

- Landscape profiling
- Community visioning
- Bioassessment

Broader Tools: Incentives/Acquisition

- Farm bill
- CARA
- Land trusts

Broader Tools: Restoration

- Training
- Guidance
- Web Site
- Enforcement SEPs
- Research and Development
- Watershed Management/ NEP's
- Hypoxia Action PLan
- North American Waterfowl Conservation Act
- State/Tribal Grants
- Five Star
- 404 mitigation

Broader Tools: Outreach

- Re-energize American Wetlands Month
- Maintain/expand web sites
- Golf and the Environment
- Bird, amphibian and reptile conservation

Are we following the right path?



Wetlands Monitoring

The How's:

- Workgroup
- BAWWG
- State/tribal projects
- Citizen Monitoring
- Integration with water quality program management

Improving Success Rate of Compensatory Mitigation

- Regional/HQ Workgroup
- Mitigation Forum and follow-up
- State/tribal projects
- Circuit riders
- Corps RGL Follow-up

Addressing Vulnerable Wetlands

The How's:

- Regional/HQ Workgroup
- SWANCC guidance/rules
- Identification/delineation
- Watershed management framework for cumulative impacts
- Compliance/Enforcement
- State/Tribal projects
- Local programs
- Outreach
- Acquisition/incentives